## Bremese Nomce.

NEW STYLE OF SOFT HAT FOR YOUNG MEN-NEW STYLE OF SOFT HAT FOR YOUNG MENTHE CASHERRETTE—GERIS has just received an exclusive
importation of the latest style of soft that introduced in flats
importation of the latest style of soft that introduced in flats
ind Labeltu it is educe the CASHERRETTE, and is super r in
flexibit y, exceptability lightness, and upan 1 accessaries to
flexibit to be class that has yet appeared on this side of the
Atlantic. The material is of the best fur used in the emunifature of felt, said it differs from all other fabrics of the kind in
being of mixed colors of every conceivable shares. The CashMERETTE although only just produced abroad, has already
adopted in France and England for business, sporting, and travciting purposes. He convenience is obvious at a glance as it
may be folded into the compass of a pair of gloves, and is not
cash-MERETTE is the mest becoming undersa Hai for young
men, and the best adapted for traveling by rai or scare, that has
over been manufactured on either side the water.

PARIS HATS AT OUR STANDARD PRICE .- TO day will be opened several packets of Paris Hars, made by order and expressly for our retail sales — Leaser & Co. — Leasers and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Assor House, Broadway.

Astor floore, Brondway.

AUTUMNAL FASHIONS,—The gem of the toilet for gentiemen a the present moment is Bayra's Fau Stris of HAT. This elegant article is really the conf d'orste of art, and combines all that is valuable and desirable for a price that is a more moming to its real worth. Call and see Baxra's special assortment at No 166 Canalist, corner of Woosier.

ESPENSCHEID, having finished the additions and improvements to his bestiess tremass. No 118 Nas-au-t. acts attention to his bised improvement. In Hars—the Exercise tell Fail Fashion for 1876. The public have ball angle opportunity to examine its high-priced competitive; let them judge between Broadway fabrics and charges, and his model has of the season, sold at \$3.30.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS .-GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN ANY
Discussioning a common caseom of amountaing at started periods the fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, we this day offer to our
non-resident patrons the various styles now ready. These will
be encessively followed by any novelities that may present
the ences of court of the fashions of the court o

THE NEW FALL HAT .- The first of September is the day dictated by the extremeles of the e adoption of a change in the style of the dress of expectally as regards the flat. The subscribt will estectally as regards the flar. The subscribt will be prepared. This Day to offer his Fall, NYIK of acutisment's liars which will be found of a superioris in point of electics and finite, and will haute the commendation of all was have the tarts requisits to appreciate what is truly excellent. KNOX, No. 212 Brondway, corner of Fundo etc.

FALL STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS-Now ready, a large and beautiful searthm at of Children's tiste.

Cape in their earlety. Kentons No 128 Canal e

FALL HATS FOR GUNTLEMEN. -- BIRD, No. 49 Newson st. will offer the New Styles of Hars for the engine Senson on Monday, Sept. 1. Bino, No. 43 Nacestar., Between Liberty et, and Marden lane.

BEEBE & Co. No. 156 Broadway, have the Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats now ready. They have also on here the usual assortment of French Felt and Traveling Mate and Cape.

Black Cloth suits. \$12
testeel Cassimers Business suits. 6
Fine back Frack Cents. 8
Right Moles Antique Silk Vests. 3
Evans' Extensive Clothing Watchenies,
Nos. 93 and 51 Fulton-st. CARPETS.

AUBURN POWER LOOM
THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
Magnitardured by
CARMART I NYE.
And Auburn Prison made organis, 3 My Ingrain, and Vene-

And Anison Prison made organis, say ingrain, and volume Carrellon, Carrellon, Charletts, (Barrellon Marc.)

Agent for Solling the Goods... Oldo, E. L. Hyatt,

Nos 4H and 4ic Postist., N. Y. PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE .- Country

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & DEVENDENCE THE RESERVE CARPET TAG, COMPRISED EVERY description and Grabe, from the most Costly to the CHEATEST FARET.

Laglish Bruss. Ls., good styles and quality, Sa. per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES .-

PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS at

WATER'S, No. 333 Broadway, from eight different manufactories, making the Isrgest assortment in the city; beede a large member of second-hand Planos, with and without the Solian, and wal be soid at price that dely competition. Planos for real, and rent allowed on purchase. For sole on monthly payments, blusic at reduced prices. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at orio's Fair, London, and invited all the circle.

The Patentee pieces \$1.10 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, Landon, and taxied all the pick-backs in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the process as reward for their ingoluty.

The subscribers and their searchs and the only persons nathorized to make and self-financials and the only persons nathorized to make and self-financials and the only persons nathorized to make and self-financials for the Charles of the Patent Fowder Proof Locks.

S. G. Harring & Co., Green Block,
Nos. 195, 197 and 199 Waterst, and Na. 5 Morray st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with Steerns & Maryin's improvement, "The best Safe in the lot Secured by the cerebration Las Belle flowing pools, with a year small key-all made nader the immost relation of our Mr. STEERNS, who has for 14 years superin

nen testec in accidental fires.

transed free from demoness. For sale by

STLARD & MANNIN, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.

ond-hand Sales of other makers at teducine prisess.

SOMETHING NEW AND WANTED BY EVERY. BODY -FENTAINE'S SOLIDIPIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS prepared from a Recipe of Dr. Foxratan, the original inventor of the Saim of Thousard Flowers, the virtues of which the Cresm combines in a sulto and more conomical form. For g, purifying the teeth and breath, making the skin clear pared. Examine it, and you will buy. C. H. Rixo and C. V. CRICKENER & Co., Agents.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, - Lettens from all parts of the Union represent this article as being in greater demand than any other dye. The proprietor has spaced in manufactory to meet that rapid his rease of orders. The rapidity of the process and the richness of the color imparted excites universal admiration. Sold and applied at his Wig Factory, No. 6 Aster House. JET AND GOLD JEWELRY .- JUST RECEIVED.

New patients of Earnings Pins, Bracelets, Necklack &c. Jit Cross Pins and Earnings, Plans Jet Drassents the biggest assortment in the city, at Castonake, Boardman of Tewsbend's 1No 527 Erodway, correct of Spring st.

L. O. Wilson & Co. Are now prepared to offer to the tride their fail importation of DRESS GOODS, which will be found more than usually attractive. No. 12 Courtlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey six

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DEPOSISTS.

No. 3'4 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and american PATENT SERICINES, the most complete assortment in order hemisphers, at and below proprietors' prices, by the desen, packase, or 100 gross BARKES & PARK, N. Y., Chaimusti and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,

AT WHILESALE.

AT WHILESALE.

AT WHILESALE.

BAY A PERCUSON, No. 281 Brosiway, and No. 54 Readerst., have a find and choice stock of EMOCATELLES, SATIS DE LAINTS, WORSTED DAMANES, LACE and MUSLIS CUSTAINS, CORSILES, GIMPS, No., which are offered at the lowest prices. Wildow Shades - Our stock of Window Shades is the largest to Now-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods here than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers. HOSTETTER. - For Indigestion, Dyspepsia. Liver Compared, and lock of tone to the spetem, Dyspepsin, produced the same effect as flowing race. Vacuation solding even preduced the same effect as flowing race. No weak of supersiders and afford predict them. Sold by sill Grocery, Druggiete and Hotels. BARKES & PARK, Wholessie Ager's, New York.

BLANCHARD'S CELEBRATED STOVES AND BLANCHARD'S CELEBRATED STOVES AND
RASGES—An entirely new Patent; Capital Improvement,
superior to all others; cost less; burnless fuel, have a Parket.
Over and a Laundry Heater; warm the rooms above by hot
air ad best five hundred vallons of water, all at the same time
and by the same fire. WARLANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
References to partie using them, who are do inhibed with them.
GRISWOLD & BLANCHARD.
No. 5 Clinton Hall, (firmerly Asserted as Opera House,)
and 8th st., New York.

JET BRACELETS and Ornaments of the newest

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs!-Medhurst & Co.'s Wies and Touries have now attained all the requisites to per sorify Nature, defring the possibility of discovery, fitting with once, comfort and perfect security. The best and cheapest as somment. Brake, Sanda, Curla, &c. No. 7 Mandemiane. RUPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA.-EDWARD H.

CLIREHUGH'S WIGS and TOUPEES, with his new skin divisions, excel all others for comfort and durability. Non-residents will, on application, receive his system of measurement, which secures a perfect fit. No. 102 Fulton st., third

10,000 cures have been made this month of Diarcab Dyserstery, Golic, Croup, Chronic Rhoumstism, &c by Dr. Toulas's colobrated Venerian Linimany, waranted to care, or the mency returned. Price 25 or 50 cents. Depot No. 2 Continued the both by the Druggete throughout the U. States

PAPER DECORATIONS .- THOMAS FAYE & Co., No. 207 Breadway, near Warret et. have on hand every variety of PAPER HANGINGS deplayed on Science, so that the reflect car be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and sai work warrasted.

ARTHER'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS. derve that the proprieture of the calebrated Girard Mora of anciety has been acquired these Cass, and are using them of extra transfer on their frack From the restence evaluation of fee naring up that from Frust, consists &c. These certainly a store from sendation in their favor and one that should be consistent in the middle of all housekeepers. Now is to season for healthing. True empired by E. P. Torrey, No. S. Plattet., New York.

Few articles of any kind ever acquired so rapid

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS- FEEBLE CONSTITUTIONS.

BESHAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three FRESHAND'S CALCINED MAGNESSA IS three areas the strength of the common Magnessa, and is clear of undersont matter. Four first-promium silver medics and a World's Fair medic law arded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and whelesale by the man-between. T. J. Hussayn, Philadelphia.

POTICEOMANIE.-Ladies will find this a most consting employment, the whole at heitz perfectly a tred in balf an hour, viz: Transforming Glass into Riche inted Crima Materials and book of instruction can be of red at Coverne, Neary & Co., No 562 Broslaws.

What Lady or Gentleman would be seen wear

Wigs - HARR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S Wise are Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. Ches are celebrated all over the world for their grazeful heaving on a derability. Bring to a charm. The largest and heaving the world. Tweever private recomments applying his fameum that Sold at Barcheston's, No. 280 Broadway. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. C. R. McCuttock, Fremont-What State !

extract from Gov. Bashford's Message.

An extra session of the Wisconsin Legislature convened yesterday. The principal subject before them is the protection of citizens of that State whe have gore to Kansas. The telegraph gives us an

Another act of the tragedy in Kansas is this morning reported in our columns. It is stated in a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis that a battle was fought at Osawattamie on the 30th ult., between three hundred Pro-Slavery men and an equal body of Free-State settlers. The struggla is said to have lasted an hour, and to have resulted in the defeat of the Free-Soilers, with a loss of twenty hilled and several wounded. Among the killed were Mr. Brown, the leader of the party, and his son. On the Pro-Slavery side the loss was only five wounded. Osawattamie was burned by the victors, who saved only the provisions and ammunition found there. A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, received at a late hour last night. adds that two brothers, named Phillips, were shot, and that all the Free-Soilers have been driven from Leavenworth. Forty of them have reached St. Leuis in a state of destitution, as, before send ing them down the river, the triumphant party robhed them of every cost. Our correspondent at St. Louis appears to be under the impression that the Mr. PHILLIPS who, with his brother, has been shot, is the Special Kansas Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, whose death has long been an arowed object among the Missouri Ruffians. This, however, is a mistake. Our Mr. Phillips recently left the Territory for a brief visit to the States, and on the day of the battle he was in this city. He is now returning, and will soon be at his post again

The dispatch parrating the circumstances of the battle is doubtless exaggerated. It is not probable that in an equal fight the proportions of killed and wounded would so greatly differ on the two sides. But that such a conflict has taken place; that the Free Soilers have been beaten; that Osawattamie has been destroyed; and that a large number of Pres Soilers have been driven from Leavenworth there is no reason to doubt. The question of Freedom or Slavery in the Territories has now become in earnest a matter of civil war in Kansas. The peaceful settlers in the Territory, having been forced from the ballot-box, deprived of every right of a citizen, and subjected to the most atrocions legislation, have at last, by a prolonged course of murder, robbery and arson, been driven to take up arms in their own defense. They are now fighting descerately against the organized army of Miscouri Ruffians, while the Federal Government and the so-called Democratic party look on, aiding and abetting the atrocities of the invaders. This affair at Osawattamie is but the beginning of the end. We may daily expect to hear of battles far more desperate and bloody. It seems hardly possible that the friends of Freedom in Kansas should be able to held their ground against the edds now arrayed for their destruction. Such is the position of affairs in the Model Republic in the year 1856. Men are murdered, and women and children driven from their homes, because they prefer Liberty to Slavery! And this is all done in the name of Democracy! And men go about the country, calling themselves friends of Mr. Buchanan, or of Mr. Fillmore, for the purpose of persuading the people of the Free States not only to submit to these wrongs, but even to vote an approval of them!

When bonest, well-meaning persons write us that such and such absurd libels on Col. Fremont are circulating in their locality, and that they want documents wherewith to refute them, we cannot help answering that they take hold of the business exactly at the wrong end. What they have really to do is to make their neighbors acquainted with the true character of Col. Fremont, his career, his services, and the estimation in which he has ever been held by the wise and good who intimstely knew him; and this will preclude all necessity for paying attention to the petty-larceny slanders with which his baser adversaries seek to blacken his reputation. Only let the People see and know him

a little the sharpest file that ever jaws were worn

Let us illustrate the character of these libels by a f. w ready illustrations:

The conquest of California from Mexico was effected by very med-rate forces, yet with very little bloedshed. Col. Frequent tore a most distirguished part in that conquest-at least, all the concurporary accounts gave him the credit of so doi: g-Secretary Marcy's among the rest. We believe Mr. Buchanan did not commit himself in any public document; but we are assured that, when Cel Fremont's Beet contract was under investigation before the Indian Committee of the House, Mr. Buchanan appeared as a witness for Cel. Fremont before that Committee, and testified attors by in his favor. If they were not now rival cardidates, we believe Mr. Buchanan would now gladly appear as a conclusive witness against Col. Fremont a slanderers.

Of course, so large a country as California was not conquered, and could not have been held, by a force so immensely interior in non bers as were its American conquerers to the hostile Mexican autherities, soldiers and people, but by the manifestation of extraord nars activity as well as courage. Our little force there in 1546-7 had to be multiplied many-fold by rapid movements from point to point, and by sucdenly appearing when and where it was least expected. Thus Col. Fremont, whom Com. Stockson, after the conquest, appointed its Governer, was at one time obliged to ride, at the head of one hundred mounted men, over four hundred miles-that is, from Los Angeles to Montereyin four days, to meet an apprehended attack, and back again in the same time-s feat which old Cantornians pronounced unequaled in that country, where hersemanship has been arried to its perfection. But this march could never have been made without repeatedly charging borses, waich was effected by driving eto a ranche or cattle cerate, unsaddling and turning loose the tired and panting beasts, putting their equipments instantly on as many fresh animals, and spurring headlong forward. Of course, the owners of the horses in due time presented claims against the Government, which a Military Commission scrutinized and either allowed, cut down or rejected; and some of these-tien, Vallejo's for one-have since been paid by Congress, while others have not. But they all figure-not merely the amounts paid or allowed, but the amounts merely damed-in the newspaper demonstrations of Col Fremont's prodigality or dis-

bootst; as Governor of California ! Take one instance: Col Fre nontdeemed it necessary to head a party of his force and cross the bay of San Francisco to capture a Mexican fort and spike the beavy cannon mounted thereon; for, though the fort proved at the time to be scarcely occupied, it would have been me exceedingly formidable and armeying if a hundred or more Mexicans, who had not then been depossessed of the country, had seen fit to throw themselves into it. But, Col F. had no beats in which to make the passage, and was obliged to torrow those of an American merchant ship then lying in the bay: The captain lent and mat ned his boat or boats, himself steering and his men rowing; and Col F, who had no money wherewith to pay, certified that the service was rendered, and that it was variable, but set no price on it. The captain claimed ten thousand doltars; the Commission allowed him fifty dollars; and even this, we are confident, has never been paid. No matter-the \$10,000 figure, large as life, in various statements affoat intended to convict Col. Frement of prodigality or di honesty in California

Probably most of our readers have seen or heard something about the "six hundred cows" which Col. F. is said to have purchased on Government account in California, but to have turned over to a rancheso to breed on shares for his own profit. We have met this libel in some dozen or more Pro-Slavery journals, not one of which gives the least hint of the fact that the Federal Government never paid, and is not required to pay, one cent for those | whend. ores. The facts in the case

Col. Fremont, while Governor of California, did contract with a stock-grower for six hundred cows at \$10 per bead, for the public service. As ther were not immediately needed, they were left with a ranchero or herdsman till they should be wanted on the usual terms-half the increase to the owner and the balance to the herdsman. Col F. gave an order or obligation as Governor for the price-\$6,000. But he was seen superseded by a personal enemy who repudiated the contract, and the seller took his cows back sgain-and was doubtless glad enough to do so, as the discovery of the mines about this time sent up the price of cattle in California at least two hundred per cent. Had Col. Fremont's contract been ratified by his successor, and the cows left to breed on shares and only taken for the public service as required, we have no doubt the Treasury would have been \$15,000 better for

The Hon. Willis A. Gorman, M. C. frem Indiana now Democrat c Governor of Minnesota Territory, was in Cot gress in 1853, and, as Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, reported (Feb. 14) in favor of paying the claim of Col. Fremont for \$19,500, borrowed and spent by him in the public service while Governor of California. In this debate Mr. Gorman says:

"The vouchers which have been presented, and copies of which I have here, are clear and satisfactory. It is sa isfactorily shown that the sum of \$800 ss, for which there are no vouchers at hand, has been paid. The Committee on Military Affairs called before them an efficie of the samy was was with Col. Fremont, and testifies to facts which ought to satisfy the House that every dollar has been accounted for."

"It was said that Col. Fremont had got this \$19.500 and bought the Manipess and with and a distinguishment of the Manipess and with and a distinguishment.

"It was said that Col. Fremout had got this \$19 500 and bought the Manpass and with a and a distinguished gentleman of this House told me le bad heard that he had purchased a large amount of cattle with it, upon which he had made large profile. Now the Manpasa land cost only \$5,000, though it turned out to be exceedingly valuable, and worth forty or fifty times what he paid for it. But the date of that purchase was anterior to the transaction.

"As to the alleged purchase of a large amount of cattle and the grand speculation out of the operation! low did we act as to that charge! Did we believe it blindly? No, Sir. we went not an investigation of it, and what was the result! We found that he had our chassed a certain amount of cattle for the new

purchased a certain amount of cattle for the u-be army, but because he had not the means-ing for them, he left the cattle in the possession ovender, who had finally to take them back for not paying for payment; so that transaction ended in smoke, as does he charge.

Mr. Gorman then proceeded to vindicate Col.

Frement thus: " I will say for Col. Fremont, that when I went into the investigation of this transaction I had some pre-junices which I thought perhaps might be unfounded, and which I am new satisfied were unfounded. The in judices which had been impressed upon my min have been dispelled by the investigation of all mucon duct in California, and I am prepared to bear test mery upon this occasion to the correctness of his whom time of conduct as an offi or and as a disburging agent Not one collar can be traced to his bands, no pro traced to bis bands for which he car appropriately and properly applied. |See Cong.

Feb. 12, 1853, Mr. Campbell of Illinois, askedas he is, and the vipers will find themselves biting eral times, presented by Col. Fremont, or were they presented by other persons pretending to hold them

" he Government?"

Mr Gossan - Dase came were not presented by
C.I Freman, to be other many duals.

Mr. Furian - Poose chains of which I speak are
called the Vall in Came, and they are recorded as be-

ger files to by J. C. Fremon . Mr. Putch (Democrat) of New Jersey-Haucestific that certain property belong g to the e individuals was taken by the unidary officers of the United States, for the turpess of carrying on the war. He does not take the valuation, but he states as his belief that these articles were taker. There is no reference what ver to valuation.

Mr. Disser-I understand that all these matters

Mr. Drawer-I underwand that all these matters wrich have been dust seed here to day are not matters of cas mapon the part of Col. Francat, but upon the part of valious incividuals now in the state of California, for materials and property turnished to him, the evidence of which is his acknowledgm re, in the first of certificates, he for you.

Mr. McLanana of Penn, in some remarks on the surject, said: "I pward of \$200 cod of cas in were presented to the Communicators. They allowed and "passed favorably on some \$31 cod; the balance, about \$170 cod, were contained by evidence, and were come mently rejected. Of the 31 000 allowed.

about \$170 0.00, were not ensteined by evidence, and were consequently reject c. Of the 31 000 allowed, the claim of \$15,500, in which Col. Freemon was inspisoned in Lordon, was maximously allowed, and placed dist on the list submitted to us by the Configuration is inners. This is the only demand against the Government in which Col. Freemont appears to have the aughtest periodal interest.

This debate shows that Col. FREMONT had no aterest in any other claim than that for \$19,500, which the Board of Commissioners unsurmously

allowed. As Mr. GORMAN remarked; "The claims which are there stated originated in his wire. Col. Frement, when there when recessary, ent a great of men to take the property of the crit-ers—mails, burses and cutto—for the partill new. sent a guero of new to take the property of the efficient makes, burses and colton for the put of new. The owners case and made claim to Co. Froment, as evidend maintar, Covernor of California, for compression for their property. On Froment is deal the cisions precise verminare to the resonance of the property of the United States in Markets I have done the same thoughny-sed on a march. These faces the same thoughny-sed on a march. These faces the same thoughny-sed on a march. These faces the same thoughty sed on a march. These faces the same thoughty sed on a march. The owners of the property takes would follow to the next town, and there would receive a certificate that such and such property had been taken for the public service, when they make the called to the Qualification, which is sometimes paid for it. It these charges were made by Meximas I would not be amezed if the same article had been charged at be amezed if the same articles had been charged or ere hundred times."

The reader who wishes to pursue this investiga-

tion farther can doubtless find a Congressional Globe, Vol. XXVI, and trace the debate taroughout. The claims were very properly acrutiaized, but no one questioned the integrity and good conduct of Col. Fremont. The Hon, David K. CARTTER, of Obie, (then as now a prominent Democrat, but then a Pierce Democrat, now for Fremont, ) said:

Fremont,) said:

"Personally, i know Col. Fremont but very singlify.
I have had the conor of an introduction to him. He is a small men, but he is as gallant as any mass of stuff of the same size that ever was wrap, ed in a countriest would fit him. And, Sir, he men a combination of remnies such as very few of the public servants of this Republic have ever met. But he member that man presents and cremies that God presents—monutain employed as a supplier than the combines that men presents and cremies that God presents—monutain employed. septs and chemies that God presents—monatain enc-nder, taylite enemies, enemies of first and or next and of fasting. Now I do not think that a man who has marched for a week feeting on green hides and on the skeletons of worn out and diseased males, would enert his Government out of twenty or forty thousand dol-lars. My own opinion is, that when a man has gariered up a repetation by deeds of almost anjour-alls led part, be would want to transmit it undefilled to his posterity, and that twenty thousand dollars would have to more influence upon him than twenty can a. That is my appreciation of such service as Fremont's. It is not like sitting cross-legged up here in one of those bureaus. It was enough for inn to know that that part of this continent belonged to the United that part of this continent belonged to the Unite States; that fley put upon him the peril of exploring it; trat be was desired by his Government to mak the was open to the thousands and thou ands where to follow it to fortune, and to define a State has a magic time would become an empire. Style as well undertake to separate Fremout's sourcements body by your action here—he set a take housand miles distinct—as to separate Fremout lane from the name of the Paulic site of this abput

The bill passed-Yes, and Nays, 49-the latter being about the usual number who vote against every private claim, no matter how obviously just Nobody then questioned Col. Fremont's honestyeven Mr. Toombs expressly disclaimed any such intention. Congress found a sum justly due to Cel. F., and ordered it to be paid, as it did a larger sum on a different account two years later. And now, if the Pro-Slavery advocates think they can make anything out of ripping up these scrutisized and settled accounts, they are welcome to go

The American Association for the Advancement f Science, with the proceedings of whose annual neeting our city newspapers were lately filled, may justly be set down as among the most characteristic and at the same time most encouraging tokens of the e-vilized progress of the times in which we live, especially when we take into con sideration not only the zeal, enthusiasm and numhere of the association itself but the still more poticeable fact that sufficient public interest was felt in the proceedings to induce the leading newspapers of this city to report them at length. Our latest English newspapers contain full and

extended reports of the proceedings of another Association, different indeed in its object, but not less highly characteristic of the times, and not less satisfactory, as going to show that advancing civilization, at the same time that it brightens the intellect and lights the lamp of scientific curiosity, also warms the heart and kindles the flame of Christian charity. The reports to which we allude are those of the National Reformatory Union, so called, lately formed in England, and of whose first conference held at Bristol and presided over by Lord Stanley, M. P., the English newspapers by the last arrival centain full reports. This is not a union for political but for social reform-its object being the diminution of crime by substituting in the case of young offenders reformatory methods in the place of, or at all events in addition to, punishment by imprisonment.

The first idea of punishment is merely the gratification of that instinct of vengeance implicated in the human mind as a means of protection against external aggressions. Dignified with the name Justice, the gratification of this instinct, especially when the wrongs to be punished are those of others as well as our own, rises to the dignity of a duty. Indeed, this reverge of wrongs is regarded a mong all savage nations as the highest duty which a man owes to himself and to those immediately dependent upon or connected with him. But the following out of this principle of private revenge is soon found to be productive, in an aggravated and chronic shape, of the very evils it is intended to cure; and the very first function assumed by every settled government is, to forbid private revenge and to take upon itself the punishment of crime.

From this moment punishment comes to be re garded less and less as a mere act of vengeance, and gradually takes upon itself more and more the character of a preventive of crime. It is less vengeance on the particular criminal; it is more and more the prevention of other crimes of the same sort, that come to be considered as the great object of punishment. The only means, however, for a long time considered, of making punishment more efficacious for this object, is to increase its severity; and under the joint influence of this idea, and of that harshness of character which, till a very late period, adhered, and still in some measure adheres to the British races, the English criminal

code assumed a bloody character, almost equal to that of Drace, while English jails became horrible dens at once of physical discase and moral degradation. The practice introduced into Eogland from the time she first began to have colonies, of substituting transportation for sentance of death, greatly a frened in practice the literal severity of the English law, but at the same time, by shipping off the crim nal to a foreign land, it disposed of him forever, and rendered his future fate and character an object of no public corsequence.

It is only within a very recent period, and in consequence of the example first set in this country by the Quakers of Penas; Ivania-the Isoders in so many philanthropic movements—that attention has been turned to the reformation of criminals as the mest effectual means for the prevention of crime. Company will show how easy it is for persons Like all other erest social movements in England, this was first put on foot by associations formed by a few philantaropic individuals, by whom a number of referentery institutions were established and supported. A conference of persons interested busters, the inducement to invest money in Conin these associations, held at Birmingham in 1851, America does not seem at this moment parts. resulted in an inquiry into the subject, and a report | larly strong. upon it by a Committee of the House of Commons; and a second conference, held at the same place in 1863, produced an act of Parliament known as the "Juvetile Offenders bill," which, while it did not interfere with the voluntary character as regards management of the existing reformatory instisuffers, authorized the treasury to apply a portion LATER FROM THE KANSAS WAR. or the public morey to the maintenance in them of juvetile offenders, not above 10 years of age. for terms of five years, at an annual expense of £13 each, part of which, by a clause - a novelty, we believe, in legislation on this subject, but which seems a judicious one, and worthy of imitation-might be recovered by the treasury from the parents of the criminal chibiren, who generally become criminale through their tau't and neglect. The Reformatory Union is a combination of the

various retermatory establishments of England. The p an laid down for conducting the proceedings is similar to that of the British and of our American Association for the Advancement of Science, and, like them, it is designed that the meetings should have a migratory character, in order to propagate the principles of the Association throughout the country. It is also an additional important fact that this Reform Union is intimately associated with the Law Amendment Society. What great room there is for the operation of these reform establishments, and how large a proportion of English criminals are young persons, was strikingly brought out in Lord Stanley a introductory speech. It appears by the census return for 1851 that of all the prisoners under sentence in Great Britain on the day that census was taken, just twenty-five per cent were under the are of twenty, and the returns of the census of 1841 show an almost identical result. The criminal statistics of 1852 and 1853 would seem to show-for their definitive exactless cannot be relied upon-that about twelve per cent of all offenses were committed by persons under seventeen, while the amount committed by persons between seventeen and twenty amounted to twentyfive per cert of the whole, although the number of persons between those ages does not amount to a tenth part of the whole population.

In the sessions which followed, many interesting statemen's were made. Full justice was done on the part of the speakers to the continent diastitutions of a similar kind, as affording many instructive points in the management and reformation of jevende offenders. We do not see that any allusions were ande to the similar institutions in this country, though we doubt not something too might be learned from them. In the State of Massachu setts especially this subject has attracted much attention. Beside private institutions for the reform of juvenile effenders, the State has taken the matter in hand. The State Reform School at Westborough, near Worcester, is a poble institution, largely endowed by the philanthropy of the late Theodore Lyman, and sustained by sunnal ppropriations from the State. This is for boys. Another similar institution, called the Industrial School for girls, has lately been established in Laneaster, in the same State.

We hope that at the next meeting of the Euglish Reformatory Union, delegates may be also in attendance from this country, since we doubt not that, in this way, useful information may be imparted and acquired, and-what is of at least quite as much importance-fresh zeal and enthusiasm in the good cause. We have referred to this Association with great pleasure; and we cannot but look upon it as among the most encouraging signs of the times-as stowing that the friends of social reform have at last struck into a path that cannot lead them astray.

A recent arrival at Boston from Hondaras shows that the union of all the States of Central America against Walker is now perfect and complete. It appears also that, as might naturally be expected. the feeling in Honduras is very bitter against all Americans, as being more or less implicated in, or at least likely to become partisans of Walker's plans. The friends of Walker in this country have apologized for his invasion of Nicaragua on the ground that, however it might be attended with some irregularities and some violence-robbing on a large scale and incidental murders-it was still an essential means of giving civilization, as represented by the enterprising and intelligent North Americans and Europeans, a footbold in the country. It was on this ground that Mr. Sprier, who is so deeply interested in the proposed railroad through Honduras, apologized in his recent work en Central America for the operations of the filli-

It would seem, however, that the strempt in this way to force civilization and Iluropean and North American enterprise and rulers upon Central America will have precisely an opposite effect from that promised by Mr. Squier and the other advocates of pillibuttering. Not only do the internal commotion and inditary movements which i has occasioned greatly interfere with all iodus trial operations, especially those in which foreign ers are principally concerned, but the invasion of Worker is producing, as its natural and inevitable re-nit, a patred, dread and distrust of all foreigners, which cannot but prove a very serious draw back to many projected enterprises. The hatred and suspicion of the people of Honduras, aroused stames all foreigners, will not aid much Mr. Squier's project of building a railroad through Henduras with European capital. Nor are he some causes without their effect

open investments already made. Since the Panan a riot, the value of the Panama Railroad stock has declined several per cent. It is said that the Directors of the Company feel full confidence of their ability to defend their property sgainst any attack of the natives. That may be; but fillibustering expeditions, such as Walker's, ex-

pose the Panama Railroad, and all other inred ments in Central America, to a much more sector darger. There are never wanting, in those Stea occasions for interfering, such as Walker arally himself of. Political commotions are frequent as the defeated party, willing to risk everything is the sake of revenge, is ready to accept aid, to matter whence or by whom it as be proffered, or how danger us its character. In State of Panama is said to be now threatened was civil commotions. Though the soil and one property in possession of the natives might ball cut no great inducement for foreign interrettion the prospect of stealing a radioad like the across the Isthmus of Panama might pres ; strong temptation, and the case of the I'm suming to act in the name of the Governments set up some plausible pretense of seizure and for feiture. When to ricks from the natives are to be added additional and still greater risks from suc

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

BATTLE AT OSAWATTAMIE TWENTY FREE STATE MEN KILLED.

THE TOWN BURNED.

Free State Men Daiven from Leavenworth

MORE MURDERS AND ROBBERIES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856. Advices from Kansas received here this evening say that on the morning of the 30th Captain Reed, with 300 Pro-Slavery men, fought 300 Prec-Soilers under Mr. Brown of Osawattamie. The battle lasted an hour, when the Free Soilers were touted with the loss of twenty killed and several wounded, Mr. Brown and his son are among the killed. Fire Pre-Slavery men were wounded. Osawaltamie was burned, and all the ammunition and provisions carried away.

Gov. Geary arrived in this city to day. He proceeds immediately to Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856. By latest advices from Kansas we learn that two brothers by the name of Phillips bave been shot dead by the Pro-Slavery party.

Every Free-State man had been driven from Leavenworth, and about forty of them arrived here to-day entirely destitute, having been robbed of every dollar they possessed by the Border Ruffians. Second Dispatch.

ST. Louis, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

Private advices from Kansas state that on Tuesday last every Free-State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. Paillips, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK PRIB-UNE, and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter was barned. It is said Mr. Poillips fired from his house and killed two Pre-Slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day entirely destitute. Fuller pariculars to-morrew.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856. Private advices from Kansas, via Nebraska City, report the Iowa road entirely closed by armed bards of Missourians, under command of Gea. Richardson, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska.

One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebrasks City, who were prevented entering Kansas, would, it was expected, attempt to force a passage in a few dere

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept 5, 1856. In order to correct false and exaggerated state ents regarding the position of things in Kansas and e acts and purposes of the Government of the the acts and purposes of the Government of Lented States, and show the precise truth in both respects, The Union, to morrow, will publish the following interesting correspondence:

"Department of State, Washington,]

"Department of State, Washington, August 26, 1856."
"Sin: The present condition of the Territry of Kaussavenders your duties, as Governor, highly responsible and delicate. In the instructions hereafter communicated to your predecessor in Februare last on the Annual Message to Congress of the 24th of taprevious December, and in orders issued from the War Department printed copies of which are hereby furnished, you will find the policy of the President fully presented. It is, first, to obtain order and quiet in the Territory of Kaussas, and, secondly, if disturbance do occur therein, to bring to punishment the offenders. Should the force which has been provided to obtain their objects prove it stifficient, you will promptly in ake known the fact to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto, as to him may

ly make known the fact to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto, as to him may seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the case.

"It is important that the President should be kept well informed as to the state of things in Kansas, so that the source of his information should be such as to insure its accuracy. You ere, therefore, directed by him to communicate constantly with this Dopartment. Such facts as it is deemed important to have early known here you will easue to be transmitted by telegraph, as well as by mail. The President indulyes a hope that by your energy, impartiality and discretion, the transmitty of the Territory will be rectored, and the perions and property of our citizens therein protected.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

I am, Sir, & ...

tected. "I am, Sir, &c.,
"His Excellency Jons W. Grace, "W. L. MARCY.
"Over or of Kassas Territory, "W. L. MARCY.
In a letter to the War Department, daled Aug. 22,
Gen. Smith specks of casaggerations relative to contemplated attacks, but says that, "on the assurance
or both the Governor and Major Sedgorick that, there or both the Governor and Major Sedgwick that there are 800 armed men assembled at Lawrence, who can be increased in twelves to 1 200, and that it is expected they would attack and distroy the capital of the Territory, Lecempton. I have or error Light Johnston as cond cavalry to go there with all the treeps at Fert Leaverworth except a small compact, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley except a small garrison, to the same place. I have each to have all the troops, recruits and others at Jeffessal Barracks to be sent here and will send them and any comparise of the Sixth that may arrive to risfore the command in Kansis, if receivary. A large form may prevent any violence—a small one might temp to the commission of it. It further asys:

"I inclose siso a communication from an officer of

the militia on the mattern border of the Territor, showing how contradictory and measurement are accounts spread over the country, for the party that Lane brought from Losa is on the Northern border, and on the Kaheas at the same time Col Sum et a

regiment cannot new to not r 400 men, inclinating Capt. Steward's company, on its way to Fore Larshie and a cetachment under Leut. Weston, ca rome for Fort Kenney, with the Sioux prisoners. Lieut. Col. Cooke's six companies, have a litte nere than 140 horses.

A letter from Gov. Singmon to Gen. Smith, dated Lecompton, says that he (sounce) had just returned from Lawrence, where he had been with the view of of procuring the tricase of nineteen prisoners that were taken; and that he saw in that pace soo men who manies end a faxed purpose to demolish the town. who manufested a fixed purpose to demonsh the town. Gov. Sustance further remarks that he knew they included an attack, and that, too, in a very short time; and that it would seem the business of "wiping out, as it was called, of the Pro Slavery party had been commenced. Under these circumstances, Governor shapener, remarks for the processing of the commences.

commenced. Under three circumstances, Governor Shannon requests Gen. Smith to send from the fort all his capposation force. Major-General Richardson of the Kansas Militia, Aug. 18, says to Gen. Smith: "In addition to the "extra herewith inclosed, I have received reliable information that a state of actual war exists in Dou-